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Foreign Crops and MARKETS



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Canadian Grain Stocks at Lowest Level Since 1939. Heavy Grain Exports Account Largely for Small Stocks (Page 117)

Larger Mexican Fats, Oils Supply for 1946 May Ease Shortages Slightly. Rise in Animal-Fat Imports and Local Fat, Oil Output Expected (Page 120)

CONTENTS

	Page
GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS	
Canadian Grain Stocks Reduced	117
Denmark's Grain Production Up	118
Pio Grande Do Sul to Export More Rice	119
U. S. Rice Exports Remain at High Level	120
FATS AND OILS	
Mexican Fats, Oils Supply Seen Larger	120
El Salvador Depends on U. S. for Tallow	123
Costa Rican Vegetable Oil Imports Decline	127
TOBACCO	
Swiss May Raise Import Duties on Cigarettes ...	124
Australia's Tobacco Imports Drop Sharply	124
COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS	
Weekly Cotton Prices on Foreign Markets	125
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	
German Livestock Numbers Increase	125
United Kingdom Milk Sales Show Increase	126
Japan to Import Australian Wool	126
MISCELLANEOUS	
Trade Controls	128
Late News	116

FOR RELEASE

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L A T E N E W S

The Rumanian wheat crop has been estimated at 70 million bushels, compared with the normal average of 86 million. This yield would be sufficient for internal consumption and seed, but Rumania must return 4 million bushels of wheat borrowed from the Soviet Union and must provide for the needs of Soviet troops quartered in Rumania. Bread rationing, therefore, is expected to continue indefinitely.

Bulgaria has been suffering from drought and heat averaging 90-100 degrees F. daily for the past 4 weeks. Sunflower, corn, and bean crops are reported to have suffered severe damage. Fruit trees, vineyards, and tobacco have been damaged to a lesser extent. Pastures are burned and livestock grazing is difficult. The early wheat crop is reported as good.

The annual Nile rise this year is considered more dangerous than at any time in the past half century despite the Egyptian Government's efforts to control the water through strengthening of dykes, control of flooding, and storage in the Asswan reservoir. There is danger of floods breaking dykes in the Delta area with appreciable loss of life and property.

India removed all restrictions on the export of cashew nuts in a decree dated July 20, 1946.

Tobacco rationing has been discontinued in Belgium, but ceiling prices remain in effect.

The French potato crop this year is estimated by the French Ministry of Agriculture at 441 million bushels, compared with 279 million bushels last year and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 661 million bushels.

Preliminary estimates place the 1946 Danish potato crop at 61.4 million bushels, compared with 59.2 million last year.

Specialists of the United States Agricultural Mission are now traveling in the carpet-wool area of west China. The total amount of wool in storage in Lanchow is reported at 4.4 million pounds, all from the 1945 clip. No 1946 wool has yet been received. In Tsinghai Province, the Governor estimates stocks at 11 million pounds which he would like to barter for United States machinery, and cotton and wool piecegoods.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS.CANADIAN GRAIN
STOCKS REDUCED

Carry-over stocks of Canadian wheat on July 31 were the smallest reported since 1933, and were only a fractional part of the average during the war years. The reduction in stocks is attributed largely to a smaller wheat crop in 1945 and the high level of exports maintained throughout the year.

As reported at 69,858,000 bushels, the wheat carry-over was about 190 million bushels less than on that date a year ago, indicating that disappearance for all purposes during the crop year ended July 31, was about 495 million bushels. Disappearance at that rate approaches the very heavy level during the two preceding years. The bulk of the increase in disappearance during the past three seasons is accounted for by the large exports, though some expansion in domestic use has also been registered.

CANADA: Grain stocks in all positions,
July 31, 1938-1946

July 31	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1938	23,553	19,499	6,631	1,001
1939	102,911	48,887	12,804	2,921
1940	300,473	46,931	12,654	5,352
1941	480,129	41,563	10,643	4,919
1942	423,752	28,607	10,821	3,353
1943	594,626	149,324	69,254	15,277
1944	356,531	108,479	45,949	5,594
1945	258,073	98,255	28,919	2,024
1946 a/	69,858	75,221	29,635	714

Compiled from records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

a/ Figures include Canadian grain held in bond in the United States; with 1944 comparison in parentheses, in million bushels: Wheat 0.1 (19.6), oats 0 (3.5), barley 0.1 (0.7).

Stocks of oats and rye were also smaller at the beginning of the new season, though the change was minor compared with that in wheat stocks. The carry-over of barley was changed very little from that of a year ago, the relatively small total supply at the beginning of the 1945-46 season having been reserved for domestic use.

Stocks of grain remaining on farms were moderately smaller than the reduced stocks on farms at the beginning of the past season. Changes in stocks of wheat and rye on farms were not significant, but oats on farms was about 14 million bushels smaller than a year ago and barley was about 4 million bushels less. The bulk of the reduction in farm stocks of oats and barley was about equally divided between Saskatchewan and Alberta.

CANADA: Stocks of grain in all positions,
July 31, 1946

Position	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
On farms	27,203	51,087	13,884	253
Country and private terminal elevators	11,200	5,447	5,869	210
Western mills and mill elevators	3,975	1,329	322	30
Interior terminal elevators	44	874	1,079	-
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,629	730	96	-
Victoria and Prince Rupert	-	-	-	-
Churchill	1,878	a/	-	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	3,035	3,573	2,314	70
In transit, lakes	1,673	865	532	20
In transit, rail	6,437	2,850	1,256	41
Eastern elevators	9,853	7,923	3,806	82
Eastern mills	2,797	543	372	8
Total in Canada	69,724	75,221	29,530	714
Canadian grain in the United States	134	-	105	-
Total Canadian grain in Canada and the United States	69,858	75,221	29,635	714

From records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

a/ Less than 500 bushels.

DENMARK'S GRAIN

PRODUCTION UP

The 1946 grain crop in Denmark shows a slight increase over last year's production, according to the preliminary estimate recently released. The wheat crop, placed at 11 million bushels, is a little larger than last year's outturn, while the rye crop of 11.4 million bushels is smaller by about the same amount.

An increase of about 10 percent over last year's barley crop is reported, making the current crop well above the prewar average. Some shift from wheat to other grain, particularly to barley, was made during the war period, leaving the wheat acreage somewhat smaller than in prewar years.

DENMARK: Grain acreage and production,
1946 with comparisons

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>
ACREAGE				
Average 1935-39	316	352	939	929
1940-44	151	467	981	843
1945	215	398	1,008	830
1946 <u>a/</u>	222	341	1,043	850
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
PRODUCTION				
Average 1935-39	14,358	9,983	52,481	69,970
1940-44	6,264	15,034	55,082	64,115
1945	10,283	12,204	57,871	68,205
1946	11,023	11,417	63,382	71,650

Compiled from official sources. a/ Preliminary

RIO GRANDE DO SUL
TO EXPORT MORE RICE

With the appearance on the market of the 1946 rice crop of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, exports from that State are expected to rise **sharply** during the last half of 1946. When the harvest was completed in June, the crop was still estimated at a record of 24.5 million to 26.9 million bushels (715 to 765 million pounds milled), compared with 15.7 million bushels (460 million pounds) last year and the previous largest crop of 24.1 million (700 million pounds) in 1944. This State ships about 90 percent of Brazil's rice exports.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL: Rice shipments to Brazilian States,
January-June 1946, with comparisons a/

State	Average 1936-40	1944	1945 <u>b/</u>	January-June <u>b/</u> 1945	1946
	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>
Federal District	136	136	145	70	56
Rio de Janeiro	9	8	13	5	7
Sao Paulo	84	5	2	2	0
Parana	12	6	8	6	<u>c/</u>
Bahia	7	8	13	9	6
Pernambuco	9	10	17	10	7
Others	13	11	18	10	10
Total shipments	270	184	216	112	86
Foreign exports	71	293	160	29	58

American Consulate, Porto Alegre, Brazil.

a/ Shipments from ports of Porto Alegre, Pelotas, and Rio Grande. b/ Preliminary. c/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Furthermore, good crops in the other States, where consumption is large, are expected to reduce substantially rice shipments from this area to other parts of Brazil. Rice shipments from Rio Grande do Sul to other areas of Brazil during the first half of 1946 already were approximately 25 million pounds smaller than those of the same period last year. During the same period, exports to foreign countries were 30 million pounds larger than for the first half of last year.

U. S. RICE EXPORTS REMAIN AT HIGH LEVEL

Continued large exports of United States rice during the second quarter raised shipments for the first half of 1946 to 437 million pounds, an unusually sharp gain over the 233 million pounds for the same period of 1945, the previous half-year record. So far in 1946, the United States not only continued to supply Cuba with most of its rice imports, shipping about 150 million pounds to that country, but also delivered approximately 250 million pounds to the Philippine Islands, China, and the Netherlands Indies.

UNITED STATES: Rice exports to specified countries,
January-June 1946, with comparisons a/

Country of destination	Average:			1946 b/		
	1936- 1940	1943	1945 b/	First quarter	Second quarter	January- June
	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds
United Kingdom	7	157	11	c/	c/	c/
Netherlands	5	0	21	0	c/	c/
Switzerland	1	c/	7	c/	0	c/
Soviet Union	c/	56	14	4	0	4
Other Europe	26	0	13	6	c/	6
Total Europe	39	213	66	10	c/	10
Cuba	168	304	334	93	56	149
Canada	14	57	40	7	c/	7
Netherlands Indies	d/	0	35	25	c/	25
Philippine-Islands ...	c/	0	0	105	62	167
China	d/	0	0	19	46	65
Others	14	23	34	9	5	14
Total	235	597	509	268	169	437

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

a/ Includes milled rice and rough rice converted in terms of milled at 65 percent. b/ Preliminary. c/ Less than 500,000 pounds. d/ If any, included in others.

FATS AND OILS 1/

MEXICAN FATS, OILS SUPPLY SEEN LARGER

Mexico's total supply of fats and oils for the current year is forecast at 217,200 short tons, compared with 215,500 in 1945. The slightly larger

1/ This section is continued on page 127.

forecast is reflected in anticipated increases in imports of animal fat, and in domestic production of lard, copra, palm kernels, and cottonseed.

Consumption of vegetable oils in Mexico is largely determined by prices and availability of the various types of oil. In recent years, practically all coconut-oil and palm-oil supplies have been utilized in the manufacture of soap. Reduction in the output of this industry, because of the acute shortage of caustic soda, will probably tend to divert some coconut-oil and palm-kernel oil to other uses.

Sesame oil is considered next in quality to olive-oil, constituting approximately 90 percent of the oil consumed as cooking and salad oil. Peanut and cottonseed oils are used principally in the manufacture of vegetable shortening and oleomargarine.

MEXICO: Annual supplies of vegetable and animal fats and oils,
1946 with comparisons

Year	: From domestic	: From foreign	: Total
	: sources	: sources	
	: Short	: Short	: Short
	: tons	: tons	: tons
1944	185,644	45,049	230,693
1945	180,871	34,593	215,464
1946 a/	175,648	41,536	217,184

Compiled from official sources. a/ Forecast.

Prices of all fats and oils reached record levels during the first half of 1946. No important decline in prices is expected before the end of the year when oil from the new crops will reach the market.

Despite the fact that 1946 cotton acreage is about 7 percent below that of last season, the cottonseed outturn is estimated at 185,000 tons, compared with 184,000 in 1945. Favorable weather in the important producing region of Matamoras indicates a considerable increase in the yield per acre.

It is too early to forecast the 1946 sesame crop. Last year's output was approximately 77,000 tons. Sesame still maintains its position, attained during the war years, as Mexico's most important source of vegetable oil.

Although the 1946 peanut-production estimate is not yet available, the crop is expected to be larger than that of last year as peanut prices have shown a higher proportional rise during the current year than for any other oilseed.

This year's flaxseed crop is forecast at 1,181,000 bushels. The output in Sonora and in the Mexicali area of Lower California, which is intended primarily for export, is estimated at 400,000 bushels.

Castor-bean production for this year is forecast at 9,000 tons, a 10-percent decrease from the 1945 estimate. Prices offered for this crop were not high enough to induce farmers to extend their acreage.

During 1945 the quantities of rapeseed gathered from wild plants, which form the bulk of the supplies, are believed to have been lower than in the previous year. Increased labor costs and uncertainty as to prices are the principal reasons for the decline.

Copra production for 1946 is forecast at 44,000 tons, or about 5 percent above the estimate for last year. The increase is due to young coconut palms having come into production as well as to the improved condition of plantations. The greatest improvement occurred in the State of Colima where coconut palms have now fully recovered from the damage caused by hurricanes and floods in 1944. Growing conditions are also favorable in the important producing areas of Guerrero and Campeche. Elsewhere on the Yucatan Peninsula, dry weather has adversely affected production.

The 1946 production of palm kernels will be at least 12,000 tons. High prices have stimulated collection of palm nuts which grow wild along both the Pacific and the Gulf coasts of Mexico.

MEXICO: Vegetable-oilseed production,
1946 with comparisons

Oilseed	Unit	1944	1945	a/	1946	a/
	Thousand					
Cottonseed	Short tons	215	184		185	
Sesame seed	Short tons	77	77		b/	
Peanuts	Short tons	55	44		b/	
Flaxseed	Bushels	984	1,181		1,181	
Castor-beans	Short tons	11	10		9	
Rapeseed	Short tons	9	7		b/	
Copra	Short tons	36	42		44	
Palm-nut kernels	Short tons	8	11		12	

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Subject to revision. b/ Not available.

Based on official hog slaughter in slaughter houses throughout Mexico and estimated farm slaughter, lard production was approximately 29,000 tons in 1945. Indications are that the output for 1946 will not differ materially from that of last year.

Imports of lard in 1945 amounted to 23,000 tons and during January-May of this year reached 19,000 tons. In view of the critical shortage of fats and oils, arrivals during the remaining months are expected to be much smaller in proportion. Some orders placed for delivery in 1946 have been canceled. The wholesale price of American lard in Mexico City rose from 3.10 pesos per kilogram in January to 3.60 in June (29.94 to 33.59 cents per pound).

Production of tallow and other animal fats, excluding lard, is forecast at 32,000 tons, a reduction of 2,000 from the 1945 estimate. Mexican imports of tallow and animal fats, excluding lard, in 1945 amounted to 11,000 tons. During the first 5 months of 1946, 10,000 tons were imported. The total for 1946 is forecast at 14,000 tons.

MEXICO: Production and imports of animal fats and oils,
1946 with comparisons

Year	Hog lard		Tallow and other animal fats		Total Supply
	Pro-duction	Imports	Production	Imports	
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1944	27,464	35,663	30,500	8,509	102,136
1945	29,425	22,975	34,319	10,627	97,346
1946 <u>a/</u>	29,762	23,148	32,215	14,330	99,455
	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from official sources. a/ Estimated forecast

EL SALVADOR DEPENDS
ON U. S. FOR TALLOW

As long as the current duty on tallow imported from the United States remains in effect and the price stays at the present level, El Salvador expects to obtain its tallow from the United States. The small exportable surplus available in other Central American countries makes this country at present the only practical source of supply for augmenting domestic soap production. Soap manufacturers, having at most only a few weeks' supply of tallow stocks on hand, may soon have to cease production unless additional supplies are obtained.

Within the past few years demand for high grade soap has increased tremendously, the result of an expanded market developed by soap manufacturers, and the public is no longer satisfied with the crude, impure soap that had previously fulfilled national requirements.

When stocks of tallow became almost depleted in the early part of 1945, and El Salvador desired to secure imports from the United States, the Government lowered the import duty from \$35.00 to \$5.00 per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) provided that the amount imported did not exceed 200 tons. This is the import duty at the present time.

The increasing demand for tallow indicates that the minimum requirement for 1946 will be about 400 tons, of which almost 200 (150 tons local production) have already been consumed. The remainder is expected to be met in part by local production and in part by imports. El Salvador's current tallow production is estimated at about 300 short tons, approximately the same as the output for the past 2 years. The increased exportation of cattle since 1942 has decreased the tallow production.

Exports of tallow are negligible, and official import figures are not available; however, unofficial figures show that 42 tons were received in 1945, and the same amount for the first half of 1946. Prior to 1945, most of the imports came from other Central American countries, since they were permitted to enter duty free whereas, a prohibitive duty was assessed on imports from other countries. At the present time, however, only small quantities of tallow are available for export in other Central American countries, and imports are being sought exclusively from the United States.

Tallow-consumption statistics prior to 1944 are not available, but, since tallow is used only in the manufacture of soap, in El Salvador estimates for recent years have been made from soap-production statistics. Manufacturers have produced more soap in the last 2 years than ever before, and having nearly exhausted all local stocks of tallow, they are now faced with a critical shortage of this commodity. It is estimated that in 1944, 300 to 350 tons of tallow, most of which was produced locally, was used in the manufacture of soap. Consumption for 1945 was estimated at 290 tons. In addition, a tallow substitute, equivalent to 100 tons of tallow was used, making a total normal consumption for 1945 of 390 tons.

TOBACCO

SWISS MAY RAISE IMPORT DUTIES ON CIGARETTES

The Swiss Government has under consideration a plan to increase import duties on cigarettes from 18.5 Swiss francs (U. S. \$1.96) per pound to 24 francs (U. S. \$2.54) per pound. The object of the proposed increase is to raise revenue for old-age pensions. Simultaneously, domestic cigarettes would be made subject to an increased internal tax.

Most cigarettes imported into Switzerland are of United States origin. During the prewar (1935-39) period, imports of United States cigarettes, which averaged about 28 million pieces annually, made up about 85 percent of total cigarette imports. Imports from this country declined during the war years, but increased to 29 million pieces during the first quarter of 1946.

AUSTRALIA'S TOBACCO IMPORTS DROP SHARPLY

Imports of leaf tobacco into Australia during the first quarter of 1946 totaled 3,983,000 pounds, compared with 6,308,000 pounds for a similar period a year ago. Practically all the leaf imports originated in the United States. Imports of products also declined sharply - totaling only 11,000 pounds this year, as against 269,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1945. Australia is dependent upon foreign sources of supply for most of its tobacco requirements.

The 1945-46 crop of leaf tobacco in Australia is now estimated at about 2.5 million pounds from less than 4,000 acres. This represents the lowest acreage and production since the 1930-31 season. The leaf is reported to be of variable quality owing to unfavorable growing conditions and the prevalence of diseases.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERSWEEKLY COTTON PRICES
ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths
and qualities in specific markets

Market location, kind, and quality	Date : 1946 :	Unit of weight	Unit or currency	Price in: foreign currency	Equivalent U. S. cents per pound
Alexandria	:	Kantar	:	:	:
Ashmouni, F.G.F. . . .	8-22:	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	38.00	31.72
Giza 7, F.G.F.	8-22:	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	Not quoted	
Karnak, F.G.F.	8-22:	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	Not quoted	
Bombay	:	Candy	:	:	:
Jarila, fine	8-24:	784 lbs.	Rupee	415.00	15.98
Kampala, East African	8-24:	784 lbs.	Rupee	850.00	32.74
Buenos Aires	:	Metric ton	:	:	:
Type B	:	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	:	:
Lima	:	Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Tanguis, Type 5	8-24:	101.4 lbs.	Sol	190.00	28.82
Recife	:	Arroba	:	:	:
Mata, Type 5	8-23:	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	125.00	20.43
Sertao, Type 5	8-23:	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	125.00	20.43
Sao Paulo	:	Arroba	:	:	:
Sao Paulo, Type 5 . . .	8-23:	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	157.50	25.74
Torreón	:	Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Middling, 15/16"	8-24:	101.4 lbs.	Peso	126.25	25.64

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTSGERMAN LIVESTOCK
NUMBERS INCREASE

Preliminary figures from the 1946 census in the United States Zone in Germany indicate an increase in cattle numbers, but a drop in hog numbers. Cattle numbers, compared with census figures last December, show an increase of over 2 percent because of a larger calf count in June. Breeding-heifer numbers were also larger, reflecting a greater cow replacement than is necessary for maintenance of present numbers.

Hog numbers for June are above March figures, but below those for last December. The number of bred sows, however, are the largest reported for the area since 1939.

Livestock numbers in the United States Zone, according to the preliminary figures, follow (December 1945 census figures in parentheses): Cattle and

calves 5,268,000 (5,147,000); hogs 2,061,000 (2,204,000); sheep and lambs 1,282,000 (1,066,000); goats 565,000 (473,000); horses 517,000 (511,000); chickens 14,401,000 (11,174,000); and geese 1,954,000 (979,000).

UNITED KINGDOM MILK SALES SHOW INCREASE

Sales of milk through the Milk Marketing Board of the United Kingdom for the first half of 1946 amounted to 8,059 million pounds, an increase of 5 percent above the comparable sales in 1945. Fluid sales increased proportionally and reached 6,875 million pounds, compared with 6,364 million pounds for the first half of 1945. Total sales through the Marketing Board accounted for 82 percent of total milk production in 1945.

Comparable figures for earlier years on the supply of milk handled by the Marketing Board have been made available by the Ministry of Food and are summarized below. Fluid sales have risen from an annual rate of 8,899 million pounds in 1939 to 12,805 million pounds in 1945. This reduced the quantity available for manufacture to only 41 percent of the 1939 level.

UNITED KINGDOM: Milk sales through the Milk Marketing Board, 1946 with comparisons a/

Year	Total	Fluid sales	Used for Manufacture
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average -			
1934-38	11,535	8,487	3,048
1939	13,386	8,899	4,487
1940	12,644	9,653	2,991
1941	12,595	10,951	1,644
1942	13,077	11,483	1,594
1943	13,843	12,039	1,804
1944	14,189	12,409	1,780
1945	14,659	12,805	1,854
1945 c/	7,668	6,364	1,304
1946 c/	8,059	6,875	1,184

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Official sources.

a/ Excludes milk sold outside the Milk Marketing Board.

b/ Manufacture into dairy products together with the quantity used on farms for cheese-making.

c/ January - June.

JAPAN TO IMPORT AUSTRALIAN WOOL

Japan is planning to import about 110,000 bales (33.3 million pounds) of raw wool from Australia for use in the worsted industry during the next 12 months. An Australian mission is now in Tokyo to negotiate the sale, and representatives are actively promoting a resumption of trade.

The Japanese woolen industry was an important market for Australian wool growers before the war. Exports to Japan for the 5-year (1934-38) period averaged 132 million pounds each season (October to September). In the same prewar period, average shipments of other important exporters to Japan totaled 57 million pounds, of which New Zealand and the Union of South Africa supplied 21 million pounds each, and Argentina and Uruguay, 7 and 8 million pounds, respectively.

FATS AND OILS (Con't)

COSTA RICAN VEGETABLE OIL IMPORTS DECLINE

Costa Rican imports of vegetable oils and lard for the first half of 1946 amounted to little better than one-third of the annual 1945 figure. The 1945 imports totaled 3.4 million pounds, compared with nearly 2.6 million pounds in 1944 and more than 4.6 million pounds for the prewar (1935-39) period.

COSTA RICA: Imports of specified fats and oils, and oilseeds,
January-June 1946, with comparisons

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1942	1943	1944	1945	January-June 1946
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Fats and oils</u>						
Lard	1,730	2,354	4,088	2,423	2,936	1,235
Coconut oil	1,274	677	143	0	0	0
Vegetable lard ..	571	110	248	129	323	11
Soybean oil	a/ 508	72	117	14	119	21
Cottonseed oil ..	156	86	81	4	1	0
Corn oil	125	93	77	3	0	0
Olive oil	85	6	37	1	6	-
Others	182	313	217	22	14	50
Total	4,631	3,711	5,003	2,596	3,399	1,317
<u>Oilseeds</u>						
Sesame	0	0	6,838	2	5,433	b/ 1,271
Copra	0	278	27	47	35	31
Seeds, including:						
miscellaneous :						
oilseeds	146	3,824	408	245	835	c/ 649
Total	146	4,102	7,273	294	6,353	1,951

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Two-year average. b/ January-May only. c/ Cottonseed only.

The reduction in imports of fats and oils is attributed to the world-wide scarcity of such materials and to the increased output of the domestic oil crushing industry. On the other hand, imports of oilseeds, principally

sesame, jumped from comparatively insignificant amounts before the war to over 6,350,000 pounds in 1945.

The United States is the principal supplier of vegetable oils to Costa Rica. Vegetable and hog-lard imports, although normally from the United States, were derived mainly from Argentina during 1942 and 1943. Nicaragua and El Salvador have been the leading suppliers of sesame seed and copra.

MISCELLANEOUS

TRADE CONTROLS

By a new decree law, Brazil has prohibited exports of certain prime necessities (interpreted to mean foodstuffs), shipments for UNRRA, and under international agreement to be permitted on presidential approval. Brazil also has provided for duty-free entry of various products (including meats, lard, butter and cheese, wheat, flour, and other agricultural products) until December 31, 1946.

Czechoslovakian cooperative societies are organizing a foreign trade organ with capital stock of 20,000,000 crowns (about \$400,000 at present official rate of exchange). This organization, to be known as Koospol, is expected to export and import raw materials and agricultural products on behalf of the cooperatives.

Czechoslovakia intends to use export quotas to regulate the distribution of Czech products among the various foreign markets, according to a recent statement by the Minister of Foreign Trade.

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